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Made in America 13. (H)

THE
ANNALS
OF
ADMINISTRATION.

CONTAINING THE GENUINE HISTORY OF
GEORGIANA THE QUEEN-MOTHER,
AND

PRINCE COLONINUS HER SON.
A BIOGRAPHICAL FRAGMENT.
WRITTEN ABOUT THE YEAR 1575.

INSCRIBED, BY THE
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INTRODUCTION

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EDMUND BURKE, Esq.

Translated from a choice

manuscript in the A N

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accurate histories of the

SCOTCHMAN STATE OF THE

THE FOLLOWING BIOGRAPHICAL FRAGMENT

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modern history, and

is extremely rare, and

by his warm admirer,

AND MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,

Biographer, if the

offered should be

the

Feb. 10, 1775.

THE TRANSLATOR.

to

EDMUND BURKE, ESQ.

A

ORNAMENT TO BRITISH FLORENCE,

PATRIOTISM AND TO HIS COUNTRY.

THE FOLLOWING BIOGRAPHICAL FRAGMENT

IS INSERTED,

BY HIS WORTHY ADMIRER,

AND FIRST OBEDIENT SERVANT,

THE TRANSLATOR.

INTRODUCTION.

TH E following fragment is translated from a choice manuscript in the * * * * * language; intitled,

“ALBYNOS ANGLACYCONDOS.”

a work, which contains some very accurate strictures on the ANGLACYCONDIAN STATE. The translator has taken the liberty to give the fragment to the reader, in a modern dress, and as the original is extremely scarce, shall probably be tempted to go on, translating the writings of the very ancient Biographer, if the specimen now offered should happen to engage the favour of the public.

There

There is at least a spirit of liberty that distinguishes the author of the history, which cannot but recommend him to the *Patriots* of the present age; and we shall find, that ministerial sophistry, wove her web as subtly,—that the laws of liberty and legislation—the barrier betwixt property, violation, and the privileges of Prince and Subject were as nicely understood, as artfully managed, and as delicately felt, a century *behind* us, as at the moment *before* us, in which all is debate, agitation, and ambiguity.

In the course of this extract will be seen, *sketches of Characters,*
which

which admit of *Parallel*; and many readers, whose talents are suited to political investigation, will, no doubt, be tempted to compare statesmen dead, with statesmen living—and some, may perhaps carry their researches so far as to think, they trace some similitude between the mistress of ANGLACICONDOS, and the sovereign of an empire, equally great—nor will the portrait of the ALBYONIC PREMIER escape general notice, any more, than the fate of those *sons of freedom*, the inhabitants of PENNIOLANA.

Be this as it may, if the ENGLISH reader should find any resemblance

semblance betwixt the characters
 of SHATTAMILLUS, EBURKOS, or
 VOLPONE; and those, in the senate
 of GREAT BRITAIN, he will make
 his warmest acknowledgments to
 Providence, that, as such a glori-
 ous triumvirate were permitted to
 prop the state of ANGLACYCONDOS,
 at a time when corruption was sap-
 ping its basis;—the same Provi-
 dence has still reserved to *this*
 COUNTRY, men, who bearing an
 equal spirit, at the very last gasp
 of freedom, keep the rottenness out
 of her bones, tho the malady has
 shaken the soundness of health from
 her CONSTITUTION.

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ADMINISTRATION,

A BIOGRAPHICAL FRAGMENT.

* * * * * about this period happened certain revolutions which coloured the age in characters of blood. Queen GEORGIANA mounted the throne of ANGLACYCONDOS, and in the twenty third year of her age became sovereign mistress of the wisest, wealthiest, and most hospitable country in the world. She succeeded to the crown at a glorious crisis; for peace and plenty—knowledge and refinement—commerce and population—arts and arms,

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were

were the princely brilliants that gave it brightness. And hence the people were all animated by the warmest expectations of being governed in the most noble, amiable, and maternal manner; especially as the new Queen was a *native* of ANGLACYCONDOS. Soon after she came to the throne, a treaty of marriage was consummated between her majesty and a prince of the royal line of OVERHAN, and the fruit of that union was an *only child*, of which in its *infancy*, the queen doated with all the fondness of a mother, bigotted to her first-born. It happened, that as the babe grew up he discovered an early propensity to travel, and was strongly led by curiosity to visit countries separated by the sea. The king died soon after the birth of his son, and the royal widow resolved to indulge her child's inclination. Accordingly her coffers were opened, and she supplied with a liberal hand such treasures, as were necessary for his equipment.

ment. On the first fair wind, the spirited youth embarked on board one of her majesty's vessels, with design to make agreeable improvements, and important discoveries. After a pleasing and prosperous voyage, our adventurer landed in PENNIOLANA, chiefly indeed to cast a desultory eye over the country, and pass on to remoter regions. But upon going on shore, the luxuriant fertility of the soil, and the depth of verdure, that every where vegetated around him, made him desire his select associates, to attend him, in a ramble up the country. Upon a closer examination he found the natives barbarous, and surrounded by woods continued from one end to the other. Yet even this exuberance was vivid, and delightful. Nature had been favourable to profusion, and abundant to voluptuousness, the trees were ambitious of heaven, and the fruits of the earth spontaneously

taneously presented a banquet of vegetable delicacies: added to which,—the gales were aromatic, and the temper of the climate paradisaically serene. In short, nothing seemed wanting but Art to make this country a fair, and flourishing rival to that in which our traveller was born. Charmed beyond expectation with the capabilities of improvement he every where beheld, he thought of pursuing his voyage with reluctance. The more he explored, the more he approved. In fine, new ideas took root as he gazed, and he began to indulge some romantic, yet noble thoughts of culture, civilization, and settlement. A temporal residence in the country resulted from these reflections.

As soon as this resolution was formed, the prince (who was always of the most dutiful disposition) dispatched a messenger with letters to the queen mother, whom he explicitly informed of his wishes and prospects.

prospects: Her majesty was not more surprized, than pleased, at this intelligence, and thought so highly of her son's patriotic ardour, that she did every thing she could to encourage his love of enterprize. Pleased to find maternal approbation smile upon his intentions, he now commenced the guardian of an infant country, and resolving to disforest it in the very first instance, he invited over such of his mother's subjects whose geniuses were adapted to adventure; he also solicited the services of the labourious, insomuch that in the space of a few months, the ocean was covered with ships, freighted with the sons of fortune, and the children of toil. All hands were now applied to the task, and in a few years the progress of persevering industry was astonishing. The woods were levelled and converted to uses of architecture; trees stretched their unweildy lengths on the ground, and houses arose on the spaces which they had occupied: Labour and love,
—popula-

—population and pleasure, went hand in hand, and altho' the Prince entered the land amidst the howling of savages, and the wildness of woods, yet application, and a soul superior to vulgar fatigues, and common impediments, soon smoothed the road to advancing rewards. Profits and honours once in prospect, they were cutting their way nearer to them every day. The GEORGIANIANS hearing by constant advices, of the success of the PENNIOLANIAS, went over in great numbers to partake the honours, and to promote the plan.

By this time these innovations had given a new face to the country, and every man began to rejoice and congratulate his friend on the social alteration. Temporary towns now gave way to regular cities: the soil became arable, and being naturally prolific, brought forth in abundance; travellers who had a few years before wooded or watered on the continent, beheld it now with
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an eye of ambiguity, judging the progress to be beyond the credit of immediate conviction. As it increased in strength and beauty, it augmented proportionately in power: In a word, and to pay it the highest imaginable compliment, the infant country now nearly equalled, that in which our gracious Queen herself resided.

The whole country of ANGLACYCONDOS wondered, and the Prince now called himself in form, BY THE GRACE OF GEORGIANAGOVERNOR OF PENNIOLANA; and a governor indeed he was of peculiar dignity, for he was the original protector of a brave people, whose freedom had been purchased at the price of infinite hazard—whose franchises were obtained by the sweat of their own, and their fathers brows, and whose liberties were sanctified by a life of labour.

It was now expected, with a warmth of imagination peculiar to people under temperate govern-

governments, that the coalition of these powers, or in other words, the close and almost inseparable alliance betwixt mother and son, would not only prove a bond of lasting unanimity, but superior to all invasions of foreign force: and even neighbouring potentates in opposite interests began to think that such reciprocation of services, strongly cemented by the ties of friendship, and the still tenderer ones of nature, could not fail to awe and conquer the opposing earth. Such was the general expectation; but so various are the caprices in political events, and so uncertain the tenure by which the human heart is held, even in the chain of consanguinity, that all these prospects were suddenly clouded, (as if a tempest should darken the path of the traveller at high noon) and a dead stop was put to the public hope, ardour, and tranquillity.

By some preposterous timidity, or ill advised jealousy, GEORGIANA, while yet in the bloom

bloom of reason, and full blaze of power, became uneasy at the acquisitions of her son; and she, who at first pushed on his enterprising spirit, (while innumerable dangers were in view,) now, when the hour of peril yielded to that of successful security, expressed, pique, dissatisfaction and disgust. The Prince, who might properly be called the parent of PENNIOLANA, had resolved from the beginning, to make it, as far as possible a free country, unsaddled by the severity of taxation and unsubjected to the burden of pecuniary duties; *i. e.* he resolved *what* was acquired by industry should be sacred from force, and protected from rapacity. And surely this was but manly and reasonable, for would it not have been hard to impose rigid laws upon a liberal people: a report of these designs soon flew across the seas, and arrived at the

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court

court of ANGLACICONDOS: an immediate consultation ensued, and both the Queen and her counsellors were of opinion that such an exception would strike vitally at the root of good government, policy, and subordination; and it was suggested to her Majesty, that this was the *first spark*, which if not timely put out, might burn on till it terminated in a *general conflagration*. Many other arguments were used to convince GEORGIANA that overwhelming destruction might issue from the principle on which the Prince set out, and her ministers ended with advising her Majesty (who, tho' an excellent sovereign, was thought to lean very partially to certain court favourites) to exert every nerve of *supremacy* on this occasion.

Accordingly, orders were dispatched to PENNIOLANA of no very pleasing nature.
They

They imported, her Majesty's expectation that her son and all the subjects would implicitly obey those commands which it did not become him to dispute, and that he would chearfully accede to *every* term and treaty, she, in her royal wisdom, thought fit to propose. A tool of power was employed as a lacquey to convey these messages, but the answers thereto were not so successful as the court or Queen apprehended. The Prince expostulated with her very ably and pathetically, pointed out the cruelty of such measures, and (still preserving filial respect,) pushed the matter so far as to glance at the consequences of her persisting. On the receipt of these advices the Queen changed countenance, her ministers improved the moment of irritation, and a special packet set sail that very night to demand an implicit obedience to the royal

will, alledging as an argument (to give colour of justice to this oppression,) that the colonies in PENNIOLANA, were not the Prince's but *hers*, that consequently, all improvements in those colonies were hers, and that, (in one word) she considered herself as mistress over every individual, and all his property; that therefore she had a sovereign's right to *enforce* obedience to her pleasure; and that her pleasure might be seen in the rates and duties she sent over with the present dispatches.

These rates and duties however were judged to be such, as were utterly inconsistent with the spirit, dear-bought charters, and natural privileges of the infant country. Disregarding every complaint, and every apology, her Majesty, as if she had been soured into inveteracy,

racy, and resolved to tax-draw the inhabitants of PENNIOLANA, till they were destitute, continued to levy *one* load upon *another*, till the patience of the prince and the people whom he protected, were quite exhausted. She now operated every object of commerce with ministerial, legislature draw-backs, and seemed determined to introduce slavery into the LAND OF FREEDOM. The people of PENNIOLANA now began to look about them. Prince COLLONINUS found that petitions, and appeals and remonstrances were vain — that all he could say was rejected with contempt. The noble independence of his spirit, piqued at such undeserved slights and treatment, and considering himself as the parent of a grateful and respectable province, took the alarm, and began

began on his part to assume a *manly*, though not an *indecent* consequence.

The Queen (who was sometimes suspected of an obstinate adherence to her own opinions) grew angry, and with more vehemence than ever, protested she would hold a tighter hand over her imperious son, and the *traitors* which espoused his cause. And now commenced, open hostilities: *despotism* trod upon the neck of *liberty*, and the mother forged chains for the feet of her own child. The agitation in either country grew alarming, and matters were carried to the extremity. At length the prince (after every conciliating measure proved abortive) absolutely refused to yield to any unnatural, or unconstitutional impositions. But finding this declaration treated with the usual disdain, he assembled

sembled together the body of the provinces, to consult ultimately with them upon the present unhappy commotions; and finding every man glowing with his own sentiments, a *congress* was appointed, to decide what final steps were properest to take, in this, crisis of confusion. Those who are born to property, peace and freedom, admit not the yoke of slavery till venality has eaten its way into the *bowels* of the constitution. Privileges, purchased by reiterated efforts, and procured by vigilant industry is estimable, beyond calculation. Their price is placed beyond the power of mathematics. They are our noblest innate ideas, if any such ideas there are. But when they are acquired by the sweat of the brow, they are lost only with the blood of the heart. The PENNIOLANIANS, one and all agreed in the same resolve, viz.

To

To forfeit their *lives* and their *liberties* in the same moment. This decisive stroke was transmitted to ANGLACYCONDOS. The rage of GEORGIANA, swelled into a paroxysm of desperation ; the tumour which had been long gathering to a head, now broke. The Queen, threw off the gauze covering of ceremony, renounced her natural feelings, and precipitately convened her ministers—some of whom were odious even to the people of ANGLACYCONDOS.

Amongst her Majesty's counsellors, were TWO MEN, who had for many years, distinguished themselves in the senate of ANGLACYCONDOS, by their spirit and intrepidity of eloquence. At the period of these hapless divisions, *one* was venerable by age, and *one* was in the bloom of meridian life ; but both were in
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the full vigour of the understanding. To the zeal of these patriots, the nation at this time owed the flame of liberty, that spread and expanded itself to the bosom of a few others, who resisted the tide which ran down, in a corrupted torrent to extinguish it. Though the public arguments of these men (whose names were SHATAMILLUS, and EBURKOS) had the same liberal tendency, yet their management of oratorical talents were something different. SHATAMILLUS, was sedate and sententious; EBURKOS, was flowery, and delightful. SHATAMILLUS astonished, and awed; EBURKOS charmed and persuaded. The reasonings of *both* were uncontrovertible, but yet they reasoned in a style of eloquence, which marked, and originalized their genius, by a characteristic. No lip ever distilled more honey than the lip

of EBURKOS, his satire was not more pointed than polite : his sentiments were warm, his allusions striking, and his periods harmonious. SHATAMILLUS was the Nestor of his day, a clear, clean, classical orator. EBURKOS was likewise classical, but superadded, the magic of *decoration*. The one contented himself with the energy of truth. Commanded attention by the dignity of discourse, and attracted credit by the popularity of his subject ; while the other chose to array the *same* important facts in a robe of more youthful ornament. It was not however the licentious ornament of poetry, nor was it the sportive embellishment of fable, but the arguments of *this* man were separated from those of every other, then in the kingdom, by those peculiar graces and elegancies, which flowed naturally

turally in his elocution, and left a charm upon every expression. SHATAMILLUS arose, and every hearer thought his own breath an interruption: EBURKOS spoke and the air seemed attentive, while the admiration of every man in the circle, was written by the hand of Nature upon every feature. These patriots, upon the *present* occasion argued in a masterly manner, and were seconded by other younger senators, particularly VOLPONE, a young man of great and fine public talents,—shrewd, pertinent, acute, animated. His artillery of wit and argument was usually levelled at SOUTHMANUS, the Minister and Premier of these times. SOUTHMANUS was either very temperate or very timid, for he bore the battery of VOLPONE with a degree of moderation that sometimes brought his manhood into dispute, especially as VOLPONE who was of a lively

fancy and piercing reply would often deal about such blows, as were enough to exasperate the coolest disposition. But SOUTHMANNUS perhaps laughed in his sleeve, for having the Queen's *sear* and the *nation's purse* to play with, he sat silently superior to threats and reproaches, and did not choose to hazard his repose by dangerous exercises. He might indeed be well contented, for with all his imperfections, and imputations, and with the curse of *two kingdoms* at his back, he baffled all the eloquence of EBURKOS, the force of SHATAMILLUS, and the fallies of the glowing VOLPONE—He carried every thing before him, and in defiance of patriotic opposition, sent a whole troop of dragoons to effect the Queen's purposes by *force of arms*. The governor who commanded the soldiery expressed much reluctance, at the injunctions which were laid

laid upon him, and there were many people (not suspected of continental superstition,) took notice of a fatality attending these troops, very like the interposition of a divine hand. For, as if Providence fought on the side of the PENNOLANIANS and opposed, in this instance, the measures of the Queen, an epidemic distemper raged in the regiments, as they garrisoned in a sort of temporary fortification, before BOSTONIERO the chief city; and the contagion ran so rapidly through the troops, that the General (who was himself in danger,) found it necessary to march his diminished PHALANX into the depths of the country. But the poor wretches fell round him so fast, and dropped dead so frequently at his feet, as they were kneeling to their commander for redress, and removal, from a place and pursuit which were attended by so many palpa-

palpable judgments, that he could no longer resist an endeavour to rescue from destruction, the few emaciated, and sickly subjects which remained. The General therefore dispatched a supplicatory address to the Queen, who at the time the messenger arrived was closely closeted with the undermining SOUTHMANS, a man who sufficiently supplied by speciousness, the want of sound abilities. Nothing could equal the exasperation, this petition gave her Majesty; and SOUTHMANS who was skilful enough to read the mind of his mistress through the index-like variation, her look, and the shiftings of her colour, ventured to sport the following advise without reserve; that, as her Majesty was powerful in disciplinarians and mighty in military strength, she might very well spare (particularly as a long
peace.

peace, had glutted the nation with births, and overcharged the wholesome compliment,) even in a political sense, a few useless thousands, and therefore he would humbly propose a reinforcement of able bodied men to be sent over to PENN-OLANA, as soon as the present troops were carried sheer off by the pestilence. This admonition shocked at first, the disposition of the Queen, who was (however prejudiced, and over ruled, by the dictators of her senate, or the awful monitors of her youth,) mistress of an amiable heart, and in possession of every endearing private virtue. But as she was seldom permitted leisure to think or consult with her own mind, she often gave up the point, however dear, however national or necessary to the welfare of the world, rather than be eternally

stunned

stunned by the jargon of debate, or fretted by ministerial solicitude. Unable or reluctant to combat with those who were trained to the trick of courts, he yielded to persecution what might have been preserved by the fortitude of royal resolution. As SOUTHRMANUS was an adept at the art of teasing, he seldom left the Queen, till he had fully wrought on her flexibility, conquered her scruples, and moulded her mind exactly to his purpose.

The Premier had now reposed her agitations so well, that the ruin of her people by a *plague* on the one hand, and by the edge of an *oppressive sword* on the other, sat quite easy upon her conscience. In testimony whereof, the next day, SOUTHRMANUS before the lords of the state assembled, got up with a sanguinary intention, and declared the Queen's resolutions

were

were to point the bayonet at every bosom till the PENNIOLANIANS were either reduced to their duty, or to *utter destruction*—and that if it pleased heaven to sweep away ten thousand subjects engaged before those rebellious walls, it would be her Majesty's pleasure, to send over ten thousand *more* in defiance of death, contagion, distemper or Providence.

Both states were now at professed war; both were in arms, force opposed force.

Description confesses her inability to paint the consequences of an engagement, in which sons and fathers, friends and neighbours, for the avarice of a minister, were indiscriminately plunging the dagger in the bosoms of each other. Trade lay

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groaning

groaning in the last agony; discontent ran wounded through the land—The streets both in ANGLACYCONDOS and PENNIO-LANA, displayed every token of desolation. Blood, bankruptcies, and ravages became universal; and at last the Prince resolved to Fall or Rise with his civil and natural liberties, came with vindictive hurry to the throne of his mother, and, after accusing her in person, of being savage and unnatural, opened his bosom, and bid her—*strike*. She did so. Both nations felt the blow, lingered out the residue of wretched existence in SKIRMISHES, and at length expired under it. The Queen became deserted even by SOUTHMANUS—laughed at by the people of FRANKILIO, her *old enemy*; and

(escaping the resentment of two ruined countries, who left her to Almighty vengeance) soon died of a broken heart, a striking example to her successors— * * * * *

E R R A T A.

Page 15. line 13. for, vigilant industry *is* estimable, read, *are* estimable.

F I N I S.

(escaping the resentment of two ruined
 countries, who left her to Almightiness
 vengeance) for a broken
 heart, a striking example to her suc-
 cessors— * * * * *

ERRATA.

Page 15. line 4. for, vigilance industry & domestic peace, and
 estimable.

T I N I S